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Notes on *Myriophyllum*.

M. Farwellii Morong. When Dr. Morong described this species, material for a full description of the flowers was lacking, and the only known locality for the plant was in a small pond in Keweenaw county, Mich. Since then it has been collected in Wilton, and the Piscataquis River, in Maine, by M. L. Fernald, and by myself in two widely separated localities in Vermont. I first collected it in a small mountain pond in Johnson, Lamoille county, and later in a set back of the West River at W. Townshend, Windham county. I have thus been able to collect abundant material at different stages of flowering and fruiting and to study the habit of the plant with some care. The habit of the Johnson plant is somewhat different from that of typical *M. Farwellii*; I have never found it rooting, but floating near the surface in large quantities, sometimes sinking to the bottom when heavily fruited. It blossoms in June and early July, and matures fruit in July and early August. Its fruit is almost precisely like that of the type in every particular.

The Townshend plant has the same rooting habit and the same peculiarities of submerged growth and fruiting as the type, but its fruit is larger, darker and matures a month later, in early September. The ridges of tubercles run more irregularly and the tubercles themselves are much larger than those of the type. The lower tubercles take the form of short, hooked spines.

Of the flowers Dr. Morong said: **"Judging from specimens furnished it is dioecious, as I can find only pistillate flowers. Petals four, oblong, delicate, purplish in color, including four abortive stamens, which have silk-like filaments and minute, undeveloped anthers."* The flowers were alike in both forms of my collecting, perfect; petals four, oblong, purplish; stamens four, a little shorter than the petals; filaments glabrous, somewhat longer than the short oblong anthers; stigmas plumose, sub-sessile. I have not examined the very earliest flowers, but the later ones were all perfect. As in other species, the upper portion of a stem will often be in flower while the lower portion bears mature fruit.

* Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 18: 146.

In each case the plant grew in shallow, quiet water with a muddy bottom. I believe this plant will be found all along the north-eastern border of the United States and in Canada, and I would suggest that collectors be on the lookout for it.

It is strange that none of the works on North American Botany mention the two bractlets at the base of the flowers in all species of *Myriophyllum*. So far as I know, Engler and Prantl in *Natürlichen Pflanzen Familien* and Martius in *Flora Brasiliensis* are the only ones mentioning these bractlets. I first found them in *Myriophyllum Farwellii*, where they are small, lanceolate and hyaline, as also in *M. tenellum* Big., *M. hippuroides* Nutt., *M. pinatum* (Walt.), *M. Mexicanum* Watson, *M. laxum* Shutt. They are ovate and very large and conspicuous in *M. spicatum*, being two-thirds the size of the bracts and as firm in texture. In *M. alterniflorum* D.C. they are smaller than in *M. spicatum*, but similar in texture and shape. In *M. verticillatum* L. they are quite conspicuous, ovate and hyaline. In *M. heterophyllum* Michx., ovate, serrate and hyaline. In *M. humile* (Raf.), minute, oblong-ovate and membranous.

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A Note on *Jungermannia Marchica* Nees.

BY ALEXANDER W. EVANS.

(PLATES 254, 255.)

The hepatic before us is a most clearly marked species of Dumortier's subgenus *Lophozia*; but, probably on account of its extreme rarity, it remained for a long time strangely overlooked or misunderstood by both European and American botanists. During the forty years which followed Nees von Esenbeck's publication of the plant, *Jungermannia Marchica*, as a distinct species, quite disappeared from German literature. In the *Synopsis Hepaticarum* the only allusion to it is a brief description under Nees' first name, *J. socia*, var. *obtusa*; and even the type specimen, as Herr Stephani has recently determined, is labeled in the same way. Apparently nothing further was seen of the species in Ger-